

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1899—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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EMBRYO JOURNALISTS

School to Grind Them Out to Order in Paris.

PROMINENT EDITORS ARE THE LECTURERS

Many Young Women Enroll Themselves as Students the First Day.

AMERICAN NOTABLES TRAVEL IN FRANCE

Nearly Every Steamer from New York Carries Many of Them Over.

EXPOSITION NOW ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Two Young Girls Who Want to See It, but Have Not the Money, Go as Stowaways on a French Steamer.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The School of Journalism opened this week, Henri Fougier being the first lecturer. The attendance was 162, two-thirds of whom are young women. Registration is lively and it is expected that fully 400 students will follow the course. The professors are all celebrities of journalism, among them being Henri Fougier, Joseph Gerny, Francis de Pressensac, Charles Malato, Marcel Prevost, also Severne and Marguerite Durand, editor of La Fronde.

A rumor is afloat in governmental circles that in view of the fact that high court trials seem to degenerate into a farce and are not taken seriously by the country, the premier will introduce a bill, asking the Chamber of Deputies, requesting an immediate vote. If the bill passes all suits related to the Dreyfus affair and plot would be dropped, the proceedings now before the Senate stopping abruptly. The cabinet is now back of the best opinion and desires political peace at any price.

The Churchill hospital ship fund is not meeting the same enthusiasm on this side of the channel as in England. Most Americans here give because asked by somebody whom they dare not refuse. Many do refuse, however, pointing to Mrs. Belmont's answer to the Red Cross society, composed of the best French women, to head a similar collecting movement in favor of wounded Boers.

Masseton told your correspondent he had great hopes to prevail upon Sybil Sanderson to return to the stage. It will be remembered that it was Massenet who supported the "Frisco girl's" first win in Paris, it being in his triumph, "Nanon," that she won her first great triumph. Today, the great composer says, her voice is better than ever.

Paul Bourget announces his intention to pay a second visit to the United States next spring to gather material for a novel dealing in the highest, or rather the richest, social life. He says he will probably spend the months of May and June in Newport, sailing then to the exposition.

The Riviera season opens this year much earlier than usual. Many American residents have gone or are on the point of departure. Every American steamer brings nobles from the states. Most of them remain but a few days in Paris and then proceed south to Cannes or Nice. Monte Carlo is already lively. Cairo is also becoming a great winter resort. Many of the French and American fashionable set who have never been there intend to spend several weeks there this year. W. K. Vanderbilt and wife have taken a hotel apartment at Nice for a prolonged stay.

Hading Falls as a Playwright. Jane Hading, after her failure in "More Than a Queen" on this side, looked high and low for a suitable piece, and finally, in sheer despair, attempted to write one herself. Finding the task too difficult she successfully engaged three of the most successful playwrights to write her a subject. The final result is that she acknowledges a dismal failure. Hading has just received the American manuscript of "More Than a Queen" as arranged by Nirdlinger and Meltzer. Herself and her advisers consider the adaptation a vast improvement on the original, containing more life, she has open negotiations immediately to re-translate it into French and produce it here. Newspaper scorn the idea of American writers improving a French play, but Bergest, the author, is siding with Hading.

Bent Castellano, who was a witness in the Royallist trial today, attempted a boyish prank, coming three times to register, each time laughing and making faces at friends in the gallery. President Fallieres sharply and contemptuously reprimanded Anna's husband, threatening to commit him for disrespect. Bent went back as meek as a lamb.

A new weekly paper called American Paris is about to appear. Some well known New York journalists are associated in the enterprise with two editors of important Parisian dailies. The intention of the promoters to make a publication of interest not only to the colony here but to American residents in London and all over Europe. It is to be a fashionable social authority, full of gossip written in a biting, smart style. The articles will be furnished promptly and will be thrown open to a sort of American rendezvous and reading rooms.

Several prominent English capitalists are here to discuss with French money kings the transatlantic line proposed some time ago from Alexandria, Egypt, to Shanghai, through southern Asia. The total length is to be 87 miles, of which a third is already built and operated.

Plague is Spreading. The plague continues to spread. Physicians here have received from their colleagues in Oporto private information that several authenticated cases have been discovered in Spain. The epidemic opened at Bordeaux, in southern France. Local physicians reported their cases as unmistakable plague, but later officials issued denials and the matter was hushed up, though the disinfection afterward was extraordinarily thorough.

The prince of Monaco has given 10,000 francs to the Boer ambulance fund organized by the women of France.

A squad of American Mormons passed through Paris with some fifty or sixty Swiss girls recently converted. This small regiment of future wives was split here into small groups to avoid attention, some going to Holland, some to England and others to Belgium, but all eventually going to Utah. Four of the Mormon apostles remained behind, presumably for the purpose of seeking new female converts among the French rural population. The exposition is already stirring up the imagination of many Americans who desire to see it but who cannot afford the passage. The last time it came to Havre the French steamer Bretagne brought in two girls as

TALK OF UNCLE SAM

Czar and Kaiser Discuss Phenomenal Growth of American Influence.

VISIT OF RUSSIA'S RULER TO AMERICA

Berlin Press Claims the Movement is a Satisfactory Understanding

VON BUELOW RECIPIENT OF PRAISE

Given Credit for Successful Negotiation of the Samoan Settlement.

ABLE TO PLEASE RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Active Tariff Fight May Result if the German Reichstag Passes the Meat Inspection Bill with Pending Amendment.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The long-expected agreement on the Samoan question and the visit of the czar to America, which brought joy to the hearts of the Germans, for they were both construed as favorable to the empire and government, and the press did everything to assure the czar a hearty welcome. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from eye-witnesses that the emperor and empress accorded a most hearty welcome to their visitors, which was heartily reciprocated. The press dwell on the fact that the czar and the emperor were always exerting themselves for peace, and that the presence of the czar at Potsdam, on the eve of the emperor's departure for Egypt, at a moment when Germany had entered into a friendly understanding with England regarding her colonial policy, was tantamount to an additional guarantee of peace.

GRAVE OF JOHN PAUL JONES

Researches in Paris Supposed to Have Located Resting Place of American Commodore.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Some time ago a document at Washington, which was sent to the Paris embassy a request to ascertain the location of the grave of John Paul Jones, falling, however, to inform Ambassador Porter of the purpose in view. The ambassador and his attaches' efforts resulted only in the discovery that the obituary register of Paris, which was destroyed, contained an entry that there was a Jones, but no trace left. Nevertheless Henry Vignaud, first attaché, asked a learned historian, who has charge of preserving historical Paris against vandalism to assist in the research. He declared it impossible to determine where Jones' remains had been interred. Lieutenant Sims, the naval attaché then suggested calling in Albert de Ricaudy, a very learned archaeologist who is recognized as possessing more historical knowledge of Paris sites than anybody else. It was Ricaudy who finally unearthed Thurgo's remains when all French authorities failed. Now the old archaeologist has written an open letter to Ambassador Porter giving the exact location of Jones' grave and a complete history of the researches in which the discovery resulted.

The document is too lengthy and too dry except to specialists for correspondents to send; sufficient to say Ricaudy gives full proof that Commodore Jones, who died July 18, 1792, was buried July 29 at 8 p. m., in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. The original register wherein a descriptive entry of the ceremony was made was destroyed, it is feared, but Ricaudy found a copy of it made in 1893 by Charles Roade, who had been interred in reading it.

The interment was made in a small cemetery for Protestants, the being filled in and closed within six months after Jones' burial. As the French always bury their dead according to a certain traditional order of position, Ricaudy thinks he can almost put his finger on the precise spot. Incidentally the letter shows that all biographers are wrong when they state that Jones was buried in the famous Pere La Chaise yard.

The little Protestant cemetery where the American commodore was interred was in a cheap part of the city near the station of the Northern railroad between St. Louis boulevard and St. Martin's canal. The lot was sold at the end of 1792 to a man named Philippeau and later served as a pasture depot for cartage material. Finally it was built over and now several streets cross the former cemetery. Jones' grave is in an angle of Rue des Ecluses St. Martin and Rue Grange aux Belles. The spot is covered with cheap, ramshackle structures, mostly one-story, also a garden, and the whole could be bought tolerably cheap.

Porter has just sent the Ricaudy report to Washington. Nobody in the embassy can say what the State department intends doing. Ricaudy claims that if Jones was buried in a wooden coffin no identification is possible. If, as is more probable, he was buried in a lead coffin with his uniform, sword, etc., he proposes to demolish the present structure, and the creation of a little square named after the American hero with a bronze statue over the exact spot. Our ambassador also favors the plan in preference to a solemn transfer to the United States.

Pati's Generous Remembrance.

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LONDON, Nov. 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—On the occasion of Pati's recent performance of "La Traviata" at Cragg's New castle, each of the guests staying at the house were one day led by the hostess, in the course of a conversation, to tell which was his favorite gem. As the outcome of this conversation each one has now received from the Baroness Cederstam an article of jewelry made of the performance of "La Traviata" at Cragg's New castle.

No Opposition to Lord Strathearn.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lord Strathearn and Sir John Macdonald, commissioner for Canada, has been elected rector of Aberdeen university without opposition.

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MILNER FORCES WAR

British High Commissioner Responsible for Hostilities in the Transvaal.

CONYNGHAM GREENE WORKS FOR PEACE

Reaches Informal Agreement with the Boers Before Kruger's Ultimatum.

REPORTS HIS NEGOTIATIONS TO MILNER

Milner Repudiates Greene's Action and Gives Him a Severe Rebuke.

KRUGER NOW HOLDS EVIDENCE OF THIS

Chamberlain Combines with Milner to Bring On the War and Greene Returns to England a Disgraced Diplomat.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—With a full sense of the gravity of the statement I assert upon trustworthy information that Conyngham Greene, the British agent at Pretoria, had informally come to a complete agreement with the Boer government shortly before the issue of the Boer ultimatum on all subjects in dispute and had so advised British High Commissioner Milner. Milner instantly repudiated Greene's action and rebuked him for continuing informal negotiations, which, he said, could only lead to compromising entanglements. Evidence of this is in the hands of President Kruger, who even under tremendous provocation to publish it has withheld it because he and his colleagues are satisfied that Greene acted honestly throughout the negotiations and that if he had been a free agent the war would have been prevented. Besides, the agreement of course was conditional upon the acceptance by the high commissioner and in such cases it is customary where a stipulation of mutual secrecy is made, to keep the communications strictly confidential. Mr. Greene's dispatches, as published even in mutilated form, afford evidence that he was actuated throughout by a desire to secure peace.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Southwesterly Winds.

1 Weekly Letter from Paris.

2 Boer Forces Shell Kimberley.

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CRUSHED IN A WRECK

Twenty-Six Men Badly Hurt on the Omaha & Fort Dodge Road.

TWO OF THE VICTIMS CANNOT RECOVER

Gravel and Work Trains Come Together with Disastrous Results.

MEN PACKED IN BOX CARS LIKE SHEEP

Engine of the Gravel Train Crashes Into the Load of Human Freight.

WOUNDED BURNED BY SCALDING STEAM

Some with Broken Legs Run to Fence Beside the Track and Fall Fainting—Details of the Disaster.

DENISON, Ia., Nov. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Twenty-six men were injured in a wreck on the Fort Dodge & Omaha railroad nine miles north of Denison this afternoon. A gravel train running extra and a work train containing 150 men came together around a sharp curve at a deep cut in the road.

The men were just coming out from dinner and were crowded into box cars like sheep, with no chance for escape when the two trains collided without any warning whatsoever. The gravel train had clear orders to Arion, seven miles southwest of Denison, and was going about twenty miles per hour. The work train was proceeding without orders.

The crash came without warning, the engine of the gravel train crashing through the box cars filled with their human freight and tearing them to splinters. The roof of the box car first struck was torn off and most of those who escaped made their way through this opening.

The scene was indescribable, the steam escaping from the wrecked engine, scalding the wounded men as they endeavored to escape from the splintered ruins. Some men with broken limbs ran to the right of way fence and then fell fainting.

Relief Measures. As soon as word reached Sullivan, chief of the Engineering corps, prompt measures were taken for relief. The injured were brought to Denison on a special train and a long line of teams brought them to the hotels and private residences, where they are being cared for.

The women of the city generously came to the aid of the sufferers and half the physicians of the county are in attendance under the direction of Surgeon H. A. Boyle.

Roadmaster Gillease, who was among the injured, was taken on a special engine to his home at Cherokee.

Two of the injured, Ed Mickey and Dan O'Brien, are not expected to live through the night and several others are not expected to live.

McFenzie was conductor of the work train with engine 115. As this train was backing up the engine was intact. Sprague was conductor of the gravel train, with engine No. 82, which was completely demolished. The following is the list of the injured. It is impossible at this time to give their places of residence:

The Casualties. Roadmaster Gillease, Cherokee; right leg broken. Engineer Fred Petersen, Fort Dodge; severe contusion of nose, knee injured. John Sukwitz, slight contusion of leg. William Haggen, bruise left leg. William Berkhart, wound right shoulder. Ed Salter, wound front left knee and hip. John Falcaut, wound in spine and muscles. James Max, hurt inwardly. Neil McArthur, sprain left ankle. George McClure, fracture right leg. Thomas Phillips, sprain right leg. Pat McLean, punctured wound of scalp. John Grady, wound in body, two scalp wounds. Ed Minky, contusion of bladder, probably paralyzed. Alexander Kenney, contusion back and hip. Ed Willis, contusion and bruised head. James Rejan, contusion back and hip, not bad. J. O'Brien, contusion abdomen, scalp. Mike Brady, fractured leg. Oklein, scalp wound. Dennis Denahan, scalp wound. Frank Small, lacerated head. Everett Crue, sprained ankle. Chris Murphy, contusion on the back of the head. John Roseberry, sprained left ankle.

Discovery Made at Frankfort, Ky., that Members of National Guard Were Secreted in Arsenal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 11.—It became known tonight that a squad of state militiamen had been secreted in the state arsenal for several nights past. The soldiers and officials refuse to tell by whose orders they are doing guard duty there, but it develops that they have been on guard since Tuesday evening, when Mr. Geobel was given a great demonstration on arriving here and threats were made by several speakers against white republicans should Governor Bradley refuse to recognize Geobel as governor if given a certificate of election by the state board of elections.

Great Enthusiasm Aroused Over the Announcement He is to Be Appointed Governor of Island.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 11.—Great enthusiasm was being aroused among the Cubans in the province by the announcement that General Wood is to be appointed to the governorship of the island when a civil government is established and prospectus are made that with him injustices which have been so long practiced in the province will be corrected.

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